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NO PLACE FOR REDS

Soldiers and Sailors Break Up Socialistic Parade

FIGHTING TIME ON FIFTH AVENUE

Big Crowd of Foreign Element Seeks to Celebrate Success of Radical Revolution in Germany, and Sailors Undertake to Put Down All But American Flags.

New York World.
About four thousand Socialists were marching up Fifth Avenue last night toward Carnegie Hall to celebrate the Socialist revolution in Germany when at 45th Street four of them, waving red flags above their heads, shouted, "Down with militarism! Down with soldiers!"

"They picked a bad spot, for on the sidewalk live or six privateers of the United States Transport Service were watching the parade."

"Down with those red flags!" cried a strapping member of the soldiery. "There's only one flag to be carried in this country now!"

Women Attack Soldiers.

The Socialists jeered and repeated: "Down with militarism!" "That was sufficient for the boys in olive drab. They sailed into that particular section of the parade, ripped away every red flag they could lay their hands on, broke the stick and threw the bunting on the asphalt."

The paraders swarmed about the transport men. The male marchers punched and kicked at them; the women "comrades" screamed and tore at the soldiers' hair and clothing. There were a hundred Reds trying to get at the soldiers. But the transport men battered their way out of the crowd, just as there was a cry of:

"Here we come fellows!" and three bluejackets from the Navy Yard cut into the fray, bent on the rescue of the Army men.

"That was the beginning of a riot that extended up Fifth Avenue to 57th Street and across that thoroughfare to the doors of Carnegie Hall. Soldiers and sailors seemed to spring from everywhere. They commandeered automobiles going northward along the avenue, and when they saw a man in khaki or in blue they would yell: 'Hey, fellow!' or 'He's a plume!' Come on! Down with those dirty red flags!"

There were hundreds of soldiers and sailors gathered in no time. From block to block they would jump from their machines, order the Reds to lower their banners, and if they refused (which they generally did—and the women most violently) the fighting men would tear their flags from their hands and trample upon them.

Army to Navy's Aid.
All along the line there was the liveliest kind of fighting. At 45th Street, a lone blue-jacket was knocked down and surrounded by three paraders, who apparently were about to kick him when a young Second Lieutenant whipped off his topcoat, handed it to the girl he was walking with, and went to the sailor's aid.

From the vantage point of a hurriedly chartered taxi a reporter for The World, who was following the melee, saw one of the prettiest boxing exhibitions he ever had beheld outside a ring. The slender young officer made just six moves—two for each of the three Reds. First he foisted with his right foot the body and brought the hands of his opponents. Then he shot over a swift, wicked left hook to the jaw.

Each of the three got the same treatment—and went down. The Lieutenant picked up the sailor, saw he wasn't hurt, snapped back a salute in return for the blue-jacket's thanks and went placidly on his way with the girl.

At 47th Street, a veritable spitting of fire, where a red hat, a red sash and waved a red flag, tore and swore at a soldier who grabbed her by the arm. She scratched at his eyes and poured a torrent of profane abuse upon him. He and a comrade pinioned her arms and marched her westward, apparently to cause her arrest. But probably they let her go, because there was no record later of a woman prisoner.

Civilians Aided Soldiers.
Here and there civilians joined with the soldiers and sailors, but mostly they kept away, realizing that the formed men were crying out for their self-supported job in thorough fashion. From motor cars and from the tops of houses men and women shouted encouragement to the service lads.

THE TAKING OF SEDAN

More Than a Million Americans Were Engaged.

HARD FOUGHT AND BLOODY BATTLE

First Army Goes Up Against the Largest Force of Germans On the Western Front. In Positions That Seem Impregnable and Win One of the Greatest Victories of the War On Ground That Had Become Historic as the Spot On Which France Had Lost the Franco-Prussian War.

The following story of the battle of Sedan, written by a correspondent of the New York Times, with the American-French army, under date of October 8:

Now that after one of the hardest fought and bloodiest battles of the whole war the American First Army has reached Sedan, it is perhaps fitting briefly to review the final phase of the struggle which has led to one of the most important victories of the Allies have achieved.

The first phase, starting September 26, took Pershing's men seven miles ahead through the Hindenburg and Volker Stellung, but failed to break the German hold in the Argonne forest. The second phase began on October 1, and after a grueling fight took the First Army through the Kriemhild Stellung, breaking the four-year hold of the Huns on the Argonne, and gave a triumph. This phase lasted until October 4.

One week ago yesterday the third phase began. On November 1 General Liggett's army started against the Frons Stellung, forty kilometers south of Sedan, sweeping the west bank of the Meuse clear, liberating hundreds of villages and thousands of French civilians and capturing a vast and valuable amount of war materials.

Of course the most important effect of our victory was cutting the German railway system from Metziers through Sedan and Longuey, which was not only an important voie de fer, but the more important of the Germans' two lines of communication between their battlefield and the fatherland.

In our sweep, which freed more than 10,000 prisoners and guns. When we pushed ahead in the wet dawn of November 1 we had occupied the heights north and east of Grand-sart, the Bois de Bantheville and Hill 188, as well as the hills south and on the river. We had a difficult barrier in the remaining sector of the Kriemhild in front of the villages of St. George and Landres-et-St. George. By a series of fortunate local attacks we had prepared an excellent jump-off.

The enemy had expected our attack, but had planned for a date two days later than we had, which by the way was the same thing he did in the St. Mihiel battle. It was 5:30 o'clock in the morning that our attack started on the whole front of more than twenty-five kilometers, preceded for two hours in an intense artillery preparation, in which we fired some 200,000 gun shells. The center of our army was held by a division which has made itself famous wherever it has appeared in battle. It was this division which made the furthest advance of the day and along took 3,000 prisoners. While our center shot ahead, our left was held up at the Bois des Loges. On the right we encountered heavy resistance along the Meuse, despite which we occupied Clery-le-Grand.

Prisoners were taken, the first day ten German divisions, who said they had been ordered to hold at all costs. Despite this, we broke through so far that the German command admitted for the first day a retirement of six kilometers, thus liberating St. George, Meuseville, Landreville, La Chabrière, Harville, Remonville, Anjeuxville and Clery-le-Grand.

Greater Gains Second Day.
On the morning of Nov. 2 we resumed our attack at dawn. The remarkable thing about the second day was that the gains were made greater before occurring on the western front. In the center we only smashed ahead for eleven kilometers, capturing the important German rail head at Buzancy, but on the right we broke the resistance, reached Fosse, and on the left, where we had been held up, we broke the enemy's resistance so thoroughly in the morning's attack and put the Boche in such hurried flight that the infantrymen were loaded into trucks and sent ahead as far as Briquigny in an effort to catch up with the enemy.

Soon after the attack was resumed on the morning of November 3 it became apparent that the enemy's organization had been knocked to pieces. In three days we had defeated seventeen German divisions and broken them up so that their liaison was broken and no organized resistance on November 3 enabled us to bring the German railway through Longuey and Montmedy under fire of our field guns.

In liaison with the French Fourth Army on the left we broke the German hold on the Bois Boit. We made good gains along the Meuse and by night the advance had reached eight kilometers from the starting line on November 1. Before noon on November 4 we had reached the heights south of Sedan, where we encountered the German line running from Stenay west to Ormont. We broke through this successfully, but attempts to cross the Meuse between Dun and Stenay failed under heavy German machine gun and artillery fire from the heights east of the stream.

The roads back of the enemy on the line east of the Meuse were filled with advancing troops which told of their determination to hold the Meuse line. Reinforcements also appeared against us west of the Meuse. This day we advanced six kilometers.

The night of November 4 saw our position bridges thrown across the Meuse under cover of the heavy darkness and shortly after midnight our troops began to pour across the Meuse and continued up to noon. One bridge, which was destroyed, was replaced, and the bridge-heads were maintained.

PASSENGER SHIPS USED FOR TRAINING SAILORS



The country's adaptation of its resources to war uses is illustrated in the case of the four ships shown here. All were formerly passenger carriers, the three on the left in the coastwise trade and the one on the right in transatlantic service. They now belong to the United States shipping board's Atlantic training squadron, and are used for training young mariners for service in the merchant marine.

RISE OF GERMAN EMPIRE.

Important Facts About the Members of the Federation.

The German empire was created in 1871 when the imperial dignity was vested in the king of Prussia by the Reichstag of the North German Federation on the initiative of all the reigning Princes of Germany. Prussia had been ruled for generations under the law of primogeniture, and so the succession, which was automatic and unvarying, carried with it the imperial title.

Power to declare defensive war, to make peace and to enter into treaties was the Emperor's constitutional right. There were two legislative bodies, the Reichstag and the Imperial Council, representing the individual states of the empire, and the Reichstag, elected by universal suffrage, elected by popular ballot. In the Bundestag 37 members and in the Reichstag 37.

Make-Up of the Empire.
Creation of the empire brought under imperial rule four kingdoms—Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and Württemberg—six grand duchies, five duchies, seven principalities, three free towns and the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine.

Prussia has an area of 134,616 square miles, and the last general census, in 1910, gave the population as 6,155,211. Bavaria covers 29,292 square miles, with a population of 6,572,791. Saxony covers 11,749 square miles and a population of 4,865,681.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 5,048 square miles and a population of 1,371,000; Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1,131 square miles and a population of 453,000; Oldenburg, 2,487 square miles and 453,000 population; Hanover, 48,142 square miles and 3,113,000 population; Hesse-Kassel, 20,845 square miles and 1,131,000 population; Hesse-Nassau, 12,850 square miles and 1,285,000 population; Prussia, 1,307 square miles, 47,119 population; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 5,048 square miles and 1,371,000 population; Oldenburg, 2,487 square miles and 453,000 population; Hanover, 48,142 square miles and 3,113,000 population; Hesse-Kassel, 20,845 square miles and 1,131,000 population; Hesse-Nassau, 12,850 square miles and 1,285,000 population.

Area of the grand duchies and population at the last general census as follows: Baden, 18,333 square miles, 2,112,833 population; Hesse, 13,666 square miles, 1,285,000 population; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 5,048 square miles, 1,371,000 population; Oldenburg, 2,487 square miles, 453,000 population; Hanover, 48,142 square miles, 3,113,000 population; Hesse-Kassel, 20,845 square miles, 1,131,000 population; Hesse-Nassau, 12,850 square miles, 1,285,000 population.

Figures Showing Approximate Losses in Men and Money.
The world war lasted 1,567 days, beginning on July 28, 1914, and ending November 10, 1918. The cost is as follows:

CASUALTIES (including killed, wounded, prisoners, etc.)

| The Entente Allies. | The Central Powers. |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Russia 1,000,000 | Germany 1,000,000 |
| France 1,000,000 | Austria-Hungary 1,000,000 |
| Britain 1,000,000 | Turkey 1,000,000 |
| Italy 1,000,000 | Bulgaria 1,000,000 |
| Belgium 1,000,000 | |
| United States 1,000,000 | |
| Total 15,555,000 | Total 12,350,000 |

Grand total of estimated cost in money \$249,000,000,000. Some of which may be retrieved by Germany's surrender.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 13: The Hardaway Contracting Company has received orders from the war department to stop the building of the North Columbia cantonment, which has been in the course of construction for the past several months. Work on the enterprise was discontinued this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The new cantonment, which congress appropriated \$1,000,000 for, was to be an artillery training school. Several days ago it was announced from Washington that an additional appropriation of \$270,718 had been made for the erection of three steel hangars, five lecture halls and four telephone schools and buildings.

The government acquired about 2,500 acres of land for the new site. No other affecting Camp Jackson have been reserved. Several thousand dollars in additional construction work are being expended there. Hotels for officers, steel hangars for aeroplanes and additional barracks to house the working forces are being erected.

COL. WHITTRESEY BACK

Hero of the "Lost Battalion" Returns to New York

TOLD THE BOYS TO GO TO HELL

Commander of Brave Americans Confronts the Story of Their Splendid Conduct When Surrounded by Germans in the Forest of the Argonne.

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Whittresey, leader of "The Lost Battalion" of 109 Americans surrounded by thousands of Germans in the Argonne Forest, who held out for five days until relief came, arrived in New York from France Wednesday. Seated in the Williams Club at No. 191 Madison Avenue Wednesday night, Col. Whittresey narrated to the reporters of the newspapers a tale of bravery that has had few parallels in this war of splendid achievements.

Cut off from their fellows, without ammunition and raked day and night by a withering machine gun fire, with "hundreds of Germans attacking with hand grenades and howling like 10,000 wild devils all day," Whittresey's plucky little band had decided to die fighting gloriously. They faced starvation, had given up hope of reinforcements arriving in time to save them.

Refused to Surrender.
Then, Oct. 7, the fifth day that he had been hemmed in the ravine, with the Germans firing down at us from the hills," Col. Whittresey said, "there came a German, bearing a white flag. He brought us a typewritten message, which ran about as follows: 'We have heard the cries of your wounded. It is impossible for you to escape. Why do you not surrender in the name of humanity? Send back your reply by messenger carrying a white flag.'"

"We did not know that reinforcements were near at hand, and we thought we would all die of starvation. We had made up our minds never to surrender, but to die as men. So when I yelled 'Go to Hell!' all of the men roared 'Righto! Stick boys! Never say die!' and grunted their teeth to face the death they felt was inevitable."

And then, with a rush and an exulting shout, fellow Americans swept the enemy from their strongly entrenched positions overlooking the detachment of Whittresey's men. Of the 700 men originally in the battalion, not more than one-third were alive and unscathed, and even these few were so weak from living on "leaves and chewing tobacco" that many collapsed.

Col. Whittresey is six feet three, built in proportion. He is about thirty-five years old and a graduate of Williams College. He was a member of the law firm of Whittresey & Bruyn, at No. 2 Rector street, when the first training camp opened at Plattsburg. There he won his commission as captain and went to Camp Upton with the 308th Infantry, composed of New York and Western boys. He soon gained further promotion. To-day he leaves for Camp Dix to train men.

Col. Whittresey said there was nothing too fine to say about the New York boys.

Drove Onward in Night.
"We advanced deep into the Argonne Forest," he said. "The underbrush was so thick that we could not see ten feet ahead. My command was made up of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 308th Infantry, and Company K of the 307th. Fresh provisions were brought up, but the order to advance was given before we had time to hand them around. Each man bearing 220 rounds of ammunition we pushed ahead all night."

"The next day our course lay along a deep ravine, with hills, 200 feet high rising abruptly. On top of these hills the Germans had planted machine guns, which they used to cruel advantage. I sent Company A, against one hill and all the officers and most of the men were wiped out. The next day, leaving two companies to cover our rear we went forward a short distance and stretched out a line running along a hillside.

"We occupied a strip of ground perhaps 300 yards long. There was a swampy back of us, fortunately, where we crawled for muddy water at night. Machine gun bullets splashed our faces while we drank. Lieutenant Wilhelm, of Co. E, attacked a strong German position on our west, but his command of ninety men was surrounded and almost all died. Runners I had sent out to bring reinforcements returned on the third day and reported that they were cut off and then we understood that we were surrounded. Before our attack, the Germans fired trench mortars at us and then approached within ten yards and hurled hand grenades, causing great loss of life. We lost 107 men and more than twice that number were wounded. It was impossible for us to bury the dead, so we placed them all on a rocky hillside and interred them later."

German Losses Heavy.
"Of course, I don't know how many Germans we got rid of, but I judge their losses far surpassed ours. They buried their men at night, but later we found many bodies in the underbrush. The trench mortars had smashed nine of the eleven machine guns we had, and there were only five boxes of machine gun ammunition left. And nothing to eat for four days!"

Col. Whittresey then broke off in praise of the men under him. He failed to tell the story of what he was doing when the relieving force arrived, but the Stars and Stripes, after calling his deed "the most gallant of the war," narrated how Col. Whittresey, himself starved, was handing food around to his famished men first. Col. Whittresey, an informal dinner Wednesday night. He is a native of Pittsfield, Mass.

Cotton for Big Gun Firing—Chemically-treated cotton cloth, as a substitute for silk, is being tested out by the Ordnance Department. It found practicable for ordnance uses the discovery will affect the double result of meeting a serious shortage in silk and of bringing about a money saving in the ordnance programme established at between \$25,000,000 and \$35,000,000.

A HUGE SEA MONSTER.

Landed After a Struggle of Two Days and Nights.

The following is taken from the Tampa Daily Times:
Through the courtesy of the Wide World Magazine, Captain Thompson is permitted to publish the artist's conception of his thrilling battle with the deep sea monster, which lasted for two days and a night and which was the most nerve-racking experience that ever befell mariner or sportsman. In the terrible ordeal which followed, Captain Thompson lost sixteen pounds of weight as a result of the terrific strain and was near complete exhaustion before his capture was safely landed. The creature's enormous strength was evidenced by the fact that it knocked the stern, rudder and propeller off a thirty-one-ton yacht while in a dying condition. It also knocked 16 feet of temporary piling from underneath the trestle of the Florida East Coast railway at Knights Key, Fla. These facts are authentic and can be verified.

The monster was forty-five feet long and weighed thirty thousand pounds. Its liver alone weighed 1,700 pounds, or more than ten full grown men put together. It is twenty-three feet around the body and its tail measured ten feet from tip to tip.

It had swallowed an octopus weighing 1,500 pounds, which was still alive in its stomach when caught. It could have swallowed twenty tons without suffering the slightest pang of indigestion.

It smashed a boat into thousands of pieces and crushed the rudder and propeller of a thirty-one-ton yacht with a single swish of its mighty tail. Five harpoon thrusts and 150 large caliber rifle bullets only served to increase its fury and it took five days to finally kill it.

The battle lasted thirty-nine hours—two days and a night—in open sea with the monster dragging a small boat at express train speed for hundreds of miles.

Smithsonian authorities believe that the creature was an inhabitant of depths more than 1,500 feet below the surface and that it was blown up by some submarine or volcanic upheaval which thrust its divine apparatus so it was unable to return to its native depths.

Its hide is three inches thick and enabled it to withstand the most enormous water pressure, a pressure almost inconceivable to men. Its eyes, which are very small, have no lids and are never closed, indicating that it lived at a depth where eyes were of no avail.

The creature is not classified in natural history, the genus or species is unknown and it is not only the most remarkable zoological specimen, but the largest of the fish tribe known in history.

Although the largest fish ever captured, scientists claim it was only a baby of its tribe and if it had lived to attain full growth it would have been two and a half times as large.

Every undertaking establishment on the Florida east coast from Jacksonville to Key West, gave up their entire supply of formaldehyde to preserve the monster and over nineteen barrels were used.

It was mounted by J. S. Warmbath, the celebrated taxidermist of the Smithsonian institution, who was chosen to accompany Admiral Peary on his famous trip to the Pole.

It is now exhibited in Tampa, at the city dock in front of the Tampa Bay hotel, on board Captain Thompson's large sea-going yacht, which he built at a cost of \$80,000.

Strange American Ship in France.
"The United States Ship Carolina," a craft that never went to sea and never will, a "vessel" with stone walls, underground dungeons, twenty miles of tunnel and a vast bulk of masonry anchored to mother earth, is one of the sights of an American port in France, writes a correspondent.

It was a massive castle standing at the water's edge that bears the strange name. It is an ancient chateau, built 600 years ago, in the thirteenth century, and of the marvels of the Gothic architectural construction. It is used now as the United States naval barracks, and being put to naval uses it was given a naval christening as the U. S. S. Carolina. It is no nickname, but is the accepted title known to all officers and men.

WHAT AMERICA DID.

Some Few of the Contributions to the Conquest of the Germans.

Here are some of the things this Nation has contributed to the triumph of the Allied armies:

A war chest of \$57,000,000,000 for expenses up to the end of the current fiscal year. Of this \$7,017,000,000 has been expended to our Allies in the form of loans.

An army of 500,000 authorized strength, more than 2,000,000 men in the battle ground, after being transported 4,000 miles through submarine-infested waters, while another million and a quarter were training and embarking here at the moment Germany surrendered.

A navy of 1,000 fighting ships that has protected our stream of transports through the war zone and across the time helped keep the Kaiser's harvest and men to continue to do the duty. This is to be made known to all the troops.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg remains as head of the supreme German army command, according to a German wireless message received in London, which gives the text of the message: "The supreme command is handing over to lead their troops home in order and discipline. The order of the day is: 'I expect the command, staff, officers and non-commissioned officers to be made known to all the troops.'"

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